

Turkish is a non-Turkic layer in the field of farming

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ABSTRACT

This article reviews the linguistic features of some cultivated plants in the Khorezm language and has been thoroughly analyzed. Traditions, traditions, living conditions of Turkic and Mongolian peoples, as well as their similarity in agriculture, have also been reflected in their languages. This is particularly evident in many meetings of Turkish and Mongolian parallels in the field of agriculture and livestock.

Keywords: morphological structure, phonetic, agricultural lexicon, various lexicon, historical comparison, typological method.

1. INTRODUCTION

In certain historical conditions of the society peoples, nations, tribes, seeds develop, and the nation develops. For the emergence and development of the nation, indeed, there must be a huge socio-economic relationship between many people. The main signs of the nation are signs of language, culture, and spirituality. It is these people that embody all these signs, and the people's union as nation. That's why we call the language of these associations as a national language. Each national language experiences a different period of development in different times. Below we are thinking about these.

It should be noted that no language has been developed itself since the beginning of the language until today. It is related to human beings. So society can not live without language and language can not live without society. Therefore, in the development of the language, various socio-economic relations between the neighboring states, peoples, trade and cultural relations are affected. Such situations may be more or less influenced by some languages. As a result, there are various changes in the language.

We all know that any language in the world is formed, developed and perfected on two different sources. The first one is internal source and the other is external source. That is, if the internal resources arise from the internal capacities of each language, the outsourcing is to absorb the word out. These words have been reflected in the Uzbek language and its Khorezm dialects for several thousand centuries.

It is clear that in the first part of the first chapter of this qualification study we are thinking of the Turkish layer, and in this chapter we are thinking about non-Turkic layers. Here one must pay attention to the typological theory, which is a component of general linguistics. One of the first in the Republic of Uzbekistan is a linguist, J.B.Buronov, who founded the typology theory. He conducts a research on the subject and writes: "As you know, any typology requires comparison. Comparative study of language systems has a common typological method and a comparative historical comparison.

The common typological method serves to create a linguistic typology. Linguistic typology, in its turn, is a universal structural typology, a special typological theory and benchmarking, which is a typological classification of languages."

In his opinion, "Typological theory should be capable of identifying universalism in all languages. Typological theory describes methods for describing universalism, chooses specific terms for typology." According to J.B.Buronov's theory, the comparative typology is part of the general linguistic typology. It deductively examines two or more specific language systems, specific categories of languages, comparing the phenomena of language systems with common hypocritical rules and laws.

Therefore, the dual-language system in the double-tongue is examined separately from the material of each comparable language system.

Comparative typology includes characterology and universal grammar. Characterology is a theoretical and practical experience in identifying languages. According to Tylshunos M. Iriskulov, "He compares a certain language to another and learns their specific linguistic features."

Thus, the linguistic units identified by characterization, as well as the signs and forms, serve as a material for structural typology and comparative-historical method. The above theoretical information is not in vain. In our qualitative work, many of us speak Arabic, Persian and Russian, which make up non-Turkish languages, and are actively used in their language.

Foreign language words do not consist solely of their own words and their amounts in the Uzbek literature and its various lexicon. They are not limited to the Uzbek literary language and its various vocabularies as the outsourcing of the linguistic richness. Also, any linguistic union that comes from a foreign language does not have to be used in its original sense. First of all, the phrase comes from the local people who define how the people are used. Secondly, it can be translated into our language but its pronunciation can also mean another meaning. That is, linguist Sh.Rahmatullaev said that he would also serve as an internal source of language. For example, the word "gazeta", which is actively used in the Uzbek literary language, is used to the Russian language and has almost a hundred years of history. However, based on the inner potential of the Uzbek language, the words made from this word are natural in Uzbek words. For example: gazeta, gazetxon, gazetachi, gazetfurush and like these word are considered as Uzbek words.

Indeed, this richness is a compact dictionary of the Uzbek literary language and its various vocabulary, as well as its most wealthy language in the world.

From the sources in the Uzbek linguistics and Turkish languages, words and terms of modern Uzbek literary language come from other languages, such as Arabic, Persian, Russian and Russian. But the Uzbek language has a lot of vocabulary terms from Hindi, Chinese, Uygur, and other languages. This is reflected in the study of agricultural lexicon. Because bringing words in foreign languages is an objective law, which plays an important role in the development of the language or dialect.

Linguist Y. A. Dishariev notes, "There is a certain limit between words derived from the inner language of each language, and, more precisely, the lexical layer. Also, attention must be paid to what kind of language the foreign language is, as well as what it means and how it should be employed, and its phonetic system and morphological structure".

2. CONCLUSION

The present Uzbek literary language and its dialects have a lot of words and terms at different times, in various Arabic, Persian, Russian and other languages, and such words and terms have been translated into the subordinated. For example, kultuvatsiya/yarmarka/traktor - (in Russian); g'o'za,/jo'rori/jevan/juyan - (from the Persian language); kapacha, jovar - from the Sanskrit language; andava / andova- (in Tajik) and others. Now we try to give more detailed information about these and others about words and phrases that are used in every language and actively used in the Uzbek language and other languages. This includes words that have been translated into Arabic, Persian, Russian, European and other languages.

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